

# The Anaconda Standard.

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ANACONDA, MONTANA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2, 1891.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## A STIR IN HIGH CIRCLES

Good People of England Shocked by Another Hideous Scandal.

### PRETTY COUNTESS RUSSELL

Seeks to be Divorced From Her Husband—Highly Sensational Statements—Not Worthy of His Title.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—In a division of her majesty's high court of justice, before Justice Butt, there was commenced today a case which excites much comment, particularly in the higher walks of English life. This case is the application of the Countess Russell for a judicial separation from her husband, Earl Russell, grandson of the great Lord John Russell, on the ground of cruelty. The troubles between the earl and his wife have been public talk for months past.

The parties to the suit are well known in society and their allegations and counter-allegations have afforded topics for conversation in many circles of polite society. The earl denies the allegations made by his wife and explains that the whole trouble is due to his mother-in-law, Sir Charles Russell appeared for the earl and Sir Edward Clarke, solicitor general, represented the countess. The petition of the countess states that from the time she was married in February, 1890, until she left him, Earl Russell habitually treated her with great harshness and cruelty, terrifying her and injuring her health.

The earl compelled her to remain until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning doing his accounts. He also threatened her with a revolver. Not content with abusing and insulting her in the privacy of their apartments, he acted toward her in such a way that she was humiliated before the servants.

The court room was crowded with a large number who listened with close attention to the proceedings. The countess, accompanied by her mother and sister, were present. She and her relatives occupied seats in the back part of the court room, seeming to desire to escape from the observation of the crowd.

Sir Edward Clarke, for the petitioner, in opening the case today, said the parties to the suit had lived together for only four months, owing to the conduct of the earl. Afterwards the countess was induced to return to her husband and they resumed their former married relations. This continued but a short time, however, when the countess found the earl's actions intolerable, and they again separated. After this last separation the earl wrote affectionately to the countess and implored her to return to him. The countess was pursued against her better judgment and returned to her husband. But his affectionate treatment was of short duration. He again used personal violence against her and made her life miserable.

The countess lost all hope of living happily with her husband, and she again left him. Prior to a separation the matter of the countess' support was talked over and the earl agreed to allow her £80 a month for her expenses. This agreement the earl violated. He paid the first monthly allowance, but after that the countess received nothing from him except checks for the amount promised, which checks when presented at the bank were returned dishonored.

In presenting the case for the countess, Sir Edward Clarke stated that when the countess married she had married a portion of £20,000. This money, however, had nothing to do with the trouble. When the countess was suffering from an attack of influenza, Sir Edward declared that the earl compelled the countess to accompany him on reckless drives in inclement weather, much to her injury. The earl made it a practice to leave her room and go and stay with a man named Roberts, who was sleeping in the house. He made the countess go to the servants' closets to see if they were provided with proper requirements. As evidence of the estimation in which the earl held his wife, Sir Edward stated, he often said he would like to see her carried out of the house in a coffin. Referring to the earl's accounts, Sir Edward said he would compel the countess to arise after she had retired and go down stairs to fix them up. He then would abuse her in most violent terms. On more than one occasion he threw her to the floor and commanded her not to move until he returned and gave her permission. After denying that his client was at present, or ever had been effected with hysterics, he stated the man Roberts was mathematical master of the school of Bath. A serious suggestion against Russell was involved in his alleged relations with Roberts, Sir Edward declared, and his wife could not feel otherwise than outraged and distressed by these relations.

To show the brutal nature of the earl, Edward cited an instance of how he used to drag cats about with strings around their necks, and more than once he amused himself by throwing a cat at the ceiling until he nearly killed the poor beast. The countess remonstrated with the earl upon this cruelty, whereupon the latter said:

"I will lick you into shape if you don't mind."

When the countess objected to Robert's presence in the house, the earl told her to "go to the devil." Continuing, Sir Edward said the earl was much upset by the prospect of the countess not having a child. He abused her for this, and called her a "heavily barren woman."

Early in May the earl and countess proposed to attend a levee. The earl made her act as his valet while in London. The countess was naturally annoyed that her husband should force her to perform menial services, and told him she was sorry she ever married him. The earl at once rang the bell and told the servant who answered to summon Lady Leott, the countess' mother. When Lady Scott entered the room, the earl said:

"Here is your sacred daughter; take her away as soon as you like and you can go to the devil."

It was on her return, at her husband's request after their temporary separation, that the countess was found one night nude in a fainting condition on the floor in the room occupied by her and the earl. The earl told the maid who had gone to the room that some water had fallen on the countess' night dress and he had taken the dress off.

When Sir Edward concluded his address, he called the first witness. This was Countess Russell. She arose from her seat in the rear of the room and made her way to the witness box. When she had taken her place, Sir Edward proceeded to question her. His first asked her regarding the presence of the man Roberts in the house, and the earl's visits to the room occupied by him. The countess stated in reply that she had remonstrated with the earl because of these visits. Being asked if the earl gave any reasons for going to Roberts' room, the countess made no reply, but said the earl was more unkind to her when Roberts was in the house.

Replying to other questions, the countess said the earl had told her he kept a loaded pistol convenient and would shoot her if she annoyed him. When she left the earl, she asked him to kiss her and he refused with an oath.

Describing the quarrel that occurred between herself and the earl, the countess stated that the latter rushed about the room yelling and striking the wall with his fists.

The countess was attired in an elegant blue velvet dress. She wore an expensive brooch about her neck and a large hat, which set off her beauty to great advantage. She displayed much modesty, and was greatly embarrassed by some of the questions. To most of the inquiries she responded in a meek and in a most inaudible voice.

Mr. de Young urged that the route be changed and the return be via Southern California. He said he could almost assure the league if they would visit Los Angeles and San Diego, the newspapers and citizens of those cities would appreciate the compliment, and give them a hearty reception. After some argument, and owing to the persistence of Mr. de Young, the board instructed the committee to change the route if possible and return via Santa Fe.

A resolution was passed authorizing the chairman of the committee on programme, Mr. de Young, to represent the league in completing arrangements with the local committee of San Francisco. Letters were received from a number of prominent journalists, denoting their intention to attend the convention. Gen. Felix Angus of Baltimore, Marshall Wilder, Eugene Field, W. J. Arkell, Kate Field, Colonel Taylor of the Boston Globe and George W. Childs expect to go.

Continuing her evidence, the countess testified that when she was unwell the earl summoned her to his study, called her a "barren brute" and threw her to the floor.

Upon conclusion of the direct examination, the witness was cross-examined by Sir Charles Russell. He opened by asking the countess if she meant to make any imputation against her husband or Roberts? The witness replied: "Yes." This answer, given with snap and vim, created a sensation. The witness added she had never made a direct charge against either the earl or Roberts. She admitted she had written a letter to Harry Martindale, who was the best man at her wedding, assuring him she brought no charge against Roberts, adding she was in the hands of a clever man and would bring no charges against the earl unless fully able to prove them. The witness admitted she had been engaged to marry before she was betrothed to Russell, and it was broken off owing to the condition of her health.

Sir Charles asked witness whether she was not attended by doctors in 1886 for a certain complaint. The countess replied the doctors mentioned had given her medicine from time to time. The witness said the earl had shown her a letter he had written to his solicitor about her extravagance. She asked him not to send the letter and to let her take a copy of it. She held the letter in her hand while making these requests. In reply the earl forced her to her knees on the floor and took the letter from her. He used so much strength he forced the bangles on her arms into the flesh until the blood flowed. She showed her bleeding arms to her sister. She further said that at the final interview she had with her husband she asked him for £5. He threw her half a sovereign, saying "that's all you will get."

When pressed to remember the circumstances of her first quarrel, the countess burst into tears. "I'm sorry I'm unable to remember, but I'm not well. In answer to the question regarding her health prior to her marriage, the witness said it was always good except that she suffered from specific female complaint, which was given as the reason for breaking the earlier engagement. She denied that the complaint in her case was associated with hysteria. She never had been hysterical or given to exaggeration. The witness declared that she had no remembrance of her mother coming into her room and imploring her to make friends with her husband. She was not hysterical when she was found nude in her room nor after leaving the room. Did she not lose self control and begin to tear off her dress? She never got in that state.

When Sir Charles began to probe into the relations between the earl and Roberts, the interest became intense. The witness, however, made replies in such a low tone, only those close to her could hear them. She said the earl and Roberts had been friends in Chicago. After the earl understood to go to bed he told her he was going to see Roberts.

Sir Charles—Then do you make charge against Roberts in any way?

Witness—I cannot make charge; still I know my mind on the subject.

Sir Charles—Did you intend to make a charge?

Witness—Yes. Continuing, the countess said after separation she heard things things from members of the family pointing to improprieties.

Sir Charles—What matters?

The witness replied it was much against her wish to mention them, but she heard them from Dowager Countess Russell, Lady Agatha Russell and Hon. Rola Russell. She also received a letter from Lord Carlisle. The letter from Carlisle was read. It contained no allusion to misconduct. The witness admitted there was

nothing in the letter to justify the charges of misconduct against the earl. Recurring to the alleged cruelty of her husband, the countess said the earl often shoved her away when she tried to kiss him, and had struck her when she was trying to make up quarrels with him. She said she was certain she never boxed his ears. Court adjourned before the cross examination was finished.

## AMERICAN PRINCES.

Editors Meet and Arrange for Their Annual Convention.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The governing board of the International League of Press Clubs held a meeting to-day at the Imperial hotel, to complete arrangements for the league's next annual convention at San Francisco, Jan. 14. The members present were: Thomas J. Keenan, Jr., Pittsburg, president of the league; Lynn R. Meekins, Baltimore and Dr. Joseph H. Senner, New York, vice presidents; Charles W. Price, New York, secretary; William R. Worrall, New York; M. H. de Young, San Francisco; H. De Young, Buffalo; Dr. John Frederick, New York; S. G. Lapham, Syracuse; Thomas F. Anderson, Boston, and William Berry, Brooklyn, members of the executive committee. The committee on transportation reported arrangements were nearly completed for a special train. The delegates will leave New York via the Pennsylvania road, Jan. 5, spend the 6th in Chicago, visiting the exposition buildings and grounds, then by the Northwestern to Omaha, the Union Pacific to Denver, spending the 8th there; then to Salt Lake, arriving on the 11th, and spending the day, then by the Central Pacific to San Francisco, arriving on the 13th and return the same way.

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## AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

Preparing for War—Strength of the Revolutionists.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—A Hong Kong Chinese newspaper, *Sin Yee Bo*, received here says the revolutionists are numbered at 4,000,000 able-bodied men. They said no part of the imperial army at present upon the field is capable of meeting the emergency. It is rumored in Chinese circles in New York that an official telegraph dispatch has just reached the Chinese consulate, said to be from the ministry at Washington, giving an account of the preliminary skirmish recently at the fort of Shanghai between two Italian men-of-war out on a trial battle or test with the Chinese government, and that the newspaper correspondents there were warned not to telegraph the exact truth of the situation for fear of injury to the cause of Europeans in China.

Won Cea Soong, former popular consul of the ports of San Francisco and New York, was recently made general commander of the Chinese navy, in active service under Viceroy Li Hing Chang. This news has created a furor among New York Chinese friends of the former consul, and they all hope he will be successful in his new post.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Recommendations That the Laws Governing Appointments be Amended.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—In his annual report, Commodore Ramsey, chief of the bureau of navigation, devotes much attention to the naval academy. He says a large number of candidates for admission failed to pass the required examination. Believing this chiefly due to the want of proper instructions, he recommends that the statutes be amended so that appointments may be made a year in advance of the time of admission. Other changes in the existing statutes are recommended, so that the laws governing the naval academy be similar to those governing the military academy, among them being the fixing of the age for admission between 14 and 18, the abandonment of the two years' cruise and the dismissal of surplus graduates upon completion of the four years' course.

## A GHOULISH DEED.

An Enraged Engineer's Act Costs Five Human Lives.

BERNE, Dec. 1.—A locomotive engineer, discharged from service on the line between Argon and Baden for some infraction of the rules, today, in a mad fit of rage, entered the cab of a locomotive standing at the station, pulled open the throttle, dropped off and let the locomotive dash down the track at full speed and into a passenger train coming from the other direction. The engineer and fireman of the passenger train were killed, three passengers fatally injured and nearly all seriously hurt.

## KILLING MISSIONARIES.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 1.—Telegrams from Belgium missionaries in Mongolia state that the missionaries of Taken have escaped to the mountains; that during the recent troubles Chinese priests and nuns were horribly treated. It is feared some missionaries were killed at Chiayokang.

## Gave Up His Job.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—It is stated Secretary John T. Dickinson of the world's fair national commission, has resigned, to take effect Jan. 1. He has been offered the general management of the Texas, Arkansas and Pacific road.

## Officially Denied.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 1.—It is officially denied that the Russian government has any intention to forbid the exportation of horses.

## UNCLE SAM'S BIG NAVY

Commodore Wilson Tells How It Can be Greatly Improved.

### USELESS WOODEN VESSELS

Boats That Are Not Fit for Service—The Construction of New Cruisers—Some Recommendations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Commodore Wilson, chief of the bureau of construction, in his annual report, recommends that the Galena be sold, as she is useless and a source of expense to the government. Touching the old wooden navy vessels, the report says: "These vessels are rapidly disappearing from active service. Only 12 are now available for cruising purposes and they, within five or six years, will be mustered out."

Concerning new construction, the report speaks of the usefulness of the torpedo cruisers, such as engaged and sunk the Blanco Ensalado in Chilean waters, and after recounting the fact that the department is unable to secure bids for the construction of such vessels within the limits of the appropriation of the last congress, he recommends the appropriation be limited to \$512,000. At this price a vessel of 750 tons may be obtained, capable of running 23 knots per hour and keeping at sea. Stress is laid upon the significance of the contract made for the construction of torpedo boat No. 2, with the Iowa Iron works, as it indicates the possibility of building these valuable crafts at safe inland points.

The report states that contracts already have been made for 11,210 tons of the 15-946 tons of armor required for the vessels now being built. Attention is called to the fact that with the advent of modern steel vessels, comes a pressing necessity for a large increase in the machine departments of the navy yards to make unavoidable repairs. To this end appropriations are recommended of \$25,000 for the Portsmouth navy yards; \$150,000, New York; \$44,000, League Island; \$48,000, Norfolk, and \$99,000 for Mare Island.

Seizing the opportunity afforded by the unfortunate experience of our steel cruisers in Chilean waters, the report treats at length of the necessity for sheathing the bottom of a steel vessel. It says the importance of the preservation of the bottoms of steel vessels from corrosion and fouling can hardly be over estimated, and is continually emphasized by the reports of a loss of speed and increased consumption of coal received from our new unsheathed steel vessels new in the commission.

Unless we are willing to admit that the rule of our cruisers in time of war shall entirely be confined to cruise of short duration in the neighborhood of our own ports, it would appear they are deficient in a most important quality, namely: ability to maintain high speed at sea for long periods of time. Reference is made to valuable data, bearing on this subject, collected by Naval Constructor Hiebbsone, and an earnest recommendation that congress adopt his conclusions, summarized as follows:

First—All cruising vessels intended for general service in foreign waters should be sheathed if above 1,000 tons displacement.

Second—Vessels less than 1,000 tons displacement intended for general service, as gunboats, etc., should be of composite construction, viz., with steel framing, wood inside, planking and copper sheathing.

Figures are given to show that Great Britain has adopted these ideas in new construction; that 78 per cent. of it is to be sheathed, and that all of the gunboats built since 1886 are of composite construction, enabling them to keep at sea for long periods without docking.

## TENNESSEE MINERS STRIKE.

Trouble Caused by the Issuance of Warrants of Arrest.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Dec. 1.—The mines at Oliver Springs are now idle because the white miners have struck. The cause of the strike was the issuance of warrants for 10 of them for participating in the outrage against the colored miners who were driven from their homes by the white men. There has been a regular reign of terror for the past few days.

## CONDENSED MILK.

An English Syndicate Will Control Another American Monopoly.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—An Elgin, Ill., special says: It is understood that arrangements are completed for the transfer to an English syndicate of the five milk condensing factories in Illinois and New York which have been owned by the Borden and Milk-bank families for over 25 years. The purchase price is not stated, but it is thought it must be twelve or fifteen million dollars.

## The Big Grand Army Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—At a meeting of the citizens' executive committee having in charge the preparations for the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in this city in 1892, reports were submitted showing that ample arrangements will be made for the comfort of the soldiers who attend. Instead of the usual banquet to visitors, the committee has decided to arrange for a reception in the large court of the pension office, where the last inaugural ball was held.

## Fire in Leadville.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Dec. 1.—The Grand hotel burned this morning. Nothing was saved. It is believed a man named Matthews, who was lying sick in the house, was burned to death.

## Urged by France.

VIENNA, Dec. 1.—Political correspondence says France, in view of the situation in China, has urged the powers to take immediate united action.

## Murder and Suicide.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Dec. 1.—Geo. E. Barr, proprietor of the hotel Warwick, shot and killed his wife some time last night and then killed himself.

## TRYING TO WIN THE PRIZE.

Interest in the Speakership Contest Fast Increasing.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The speakership contest is increasing in liveliness and interest each day, and this morning there was a fair accession made to the list of members in town. All five of the candidates expressed themselves as hopeful and reported matters progressing satisfactorily from their point of view. General Catchings of Mississippi, one of Crisp's chief lieutenants, claims that his candidate has captured the entire democratic delegation from New Jersey. Crisp's friends also said they had assurance of four votes from New England.

Mills is sanguine that the forces are working favorably for his interests and expresses himself as entirely confident of the result. The Mills men are endeavoring to make New England a unit, and they say they expect all the votes from that section except two. This claim, however, is not conceded by the other candidates, nor is Crisp's claim to New Jersey conceded. McMillin said to-day that he saw no reason to change his opinion that the fight will be a long one, in which case his strength would increase, and that he felt that matters were going along satisfactorily.

Springer is also in a cheerful mood and said he is more than holding his own as respects the first votes, and had today made material progress in providing for the event of a break among other candidates. A great many representatives have given him assurances that he would get their votes whenever they changed. The arrival of Judge Holman of Indiana and the announcement of his position on the speakership matter is awaited with some interest. The friends of Mills express more confidence than those of anyone else of securing his support.

At Hatch's headquarters it was said that things are quiet.

The candidates for minor offices are having an active campaign. Marsh of Pennsylvania has practically withdrawn from the contest for clerk of the house and Pennsylvania is advocating the claims of Kerr, while Indiana is urging Dalton's selection.

For postmaster another ex-congressman, McClanmy of North Carolina, has become a candidate. James R. Fisher, assistant postmaster and chairman of the Virginia democratic state central committee, is regarded with favor by many members for this position.

Practically, there was no change in the contest to-day. The list of members in the city showed 120; a number of these have not committed themselves yet. Springer places the number of "unknowns" at 100. The Crisp and Mills following worked actively to-day and expressed themselves encouraged. McMillin, Springer and Hatch said their advice were all favorable. Springer secured some additional adherents on the arrival of State Treasurer Wilson and party of Illinois, and Congressman Bryan of Nebraska.

## SUFFERING IN MEXICO.

An Appeal for Food—A Revolution Expected in Guatemala.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 1.—The government is aiding private individuals in several states to bring in corn, beans, meal and other kinds of food to sell at reduced prices to the poor who are suffering for food. There is more suffering in Chiapas than in any other state and it is extending across the border into Guatemala. The Mexican minister in Guatemala reports there are more than 10,000 Mexicans in that country, and it is an open secret that, sooner or later, these people will demand annexation to Mexico as Texas did to the United States years ago. The plan is not ripe yet, but as soon as the revolution breaks out in Guatemala steps will be taken to carry out the scheme, and it may be taken for granted any attempt at a revolution will be abetted by the Mexicans.

## TWAS AN AWFUL CLASH.

A Fast Express Collides With a Local Passenger Train.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 1.—At 7 o'clock to-night the Chicago express, which leaves New York at 6 o'clock p. m., came along at a thundering speed and crashed into the Croton local, standing on the track in front of the station at this place. The collision was terrific and those who witnessed the accident expected to see scores of lifeless people scattered about the track. Fortunately not one of the many passengers were seriously hurt, although the cars of the local train were telescoped and the locomotive badly wrecked. They said the local was behind time, but black signals should have prevented the accident. It is a question whether the signal was set. The prevailing opinion is that it was not.

## No Official News.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Indian officials thus far have received no information of the outbreak among the Apaches in Arizona. The officials are of the opinion, if the reported depredations had been committed, they are the work of a few renegades, who, with Geronimo, escaped capture three years ago and since have been hiding in the mountains.

## Presidential Postoffices.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The annual report of the first assistant postmaster general shows that the adjustment of presidential postmasters' salaries makes a total of 2,964 presidential offices July 1, 1891, a net increase of 252. The total gross receipts of these offices have increased \$4,875,686 over the previous year.

## Looking for Bodies.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Efforts to recover the bodies of those killed in the gas explosion in Blackburn market yesterday are being pushed as rapidly as possible. Already four bodies have been recovered and it is certain that a large number still remain in the ruins. The people who were injured are progressing favorably.

## Burned to Death.

KOSCIUSKO, MISS., Dec. 1.—A horrible accident occurred yesterday three miles from here. Three colored children were burned alive. Their mother left them in a cabin and was in the fields picking cotton.

## General Butler's Condition.

LOWELL, MASS., Dec. 1.—General Butler's condition is still improving.

## THE BRIDGE DISASTER

Two More Men Die From the Injuries They Received.

### BURIED THEIR COMRADES

A Solemn Scene at the Little Cemetery Near Columbia Falls—Cause of the Accident.

Special to the Standard.

COLUMBIA FALLS, via Ravalli, Nov. 30.—The horror of the North Fork bridge still continues to absorb the public interest. Yesterday two men more died from the effect of their injuries. They were William McAnnelly and Peter Gillen. The coroner's jury is now investigating the affair. The evidence shows the cause to have been the dropping of the heavy iron bars over the side of the false work. Today the bodies of Hugh Brownlee, John Pooley, Patrick Lane, William McAnnelly and Peter Gillen were buried here. The entire force of men working for Porter Bros. attended the funerals. The men were brought down the railroad grade and the long procession walked the entire distance.

A weird spectacle was that presented as the cortege moved slowly through Black Rock canyon and down the railroad grade to the cemetery. Strong men wept as their comrades were laid at rest. There were no ceremonies; the men were placed in the graves by the workmen of their camp, and the scene was more affecting than any services could have been.

The Great Northern track will be delayed two or three weeks by the accident. The track is now 10 miles from the North Fork river, or 17 miles from Columbia Falls. It will now reach here about Christmas day and will end here for the winter if the weather is severe.

## DIDN'T READ THEIR BOOKS.

Employees of a Religious Book Concern Found to be Embezzlers.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—It has just been discovered by the Concordia Publishing company, printers of religious books, that Martin C. Barthel and Martin H. R. Barthel, father and son, two of its most trusted employees, are short in their accounts. Their speculations are said to be very heavy. Falsification of the books has been going on for a number of years. Martin C., who has been manager of the concern for 25 years, admitted his guilt and turned over \$50,000 in real estate to cover the shortage. His son has disappeared and no trace of him can be found.

## WILL SETTLE THE TROUBLE.

Brother of the Late Irish Leader on His Way to the Emerald Isle.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—John Howard Parnell, eldest brother of the late Irish leader, arrived from the South yesterday on his way to Ireland. He will be accompanied by his mother. Parnell's mission to Ireland is one which is destined to bring him into much prominence. As the head of the Parnell family, he is desirous of bringing to an end the factional spirit, which relies upon his brother's name for its existence. It is his purpose to open negotiations for the reunion of all Irish members under the leadership of William O'Brien or some equally acceptable man.

## HIS BROTHER'S SLAYER.

Statements Made By Sawtelle—The Murderer Sentenced to Be Hanged.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 1.—The counsel for Sawtelle today obtained a short affidavit from him of the details of the murder of his brother. The officers decline to furnish the document for publication, but it is known that the prisoner confesses to the murder, saying the crime was committed in Maine, where there is no capital punishment. Papers in the case have been submitted to the supreme court.

## FIRES ARE NUMEROUS.

Incendiaries Getting in Their Work in a Vermont Town.

RUTLAND, Vt., Dec. 1.—In Castleton, about 12 miles from here, six incendiary fires have occurred within as many days and in consequence the people there are in a state of terror. A vigilant committee has been organized and armed sentinels have patrolled the town since last Wednesday night. Vigorous efforts are being made to discover the incendiary.

## Claimed By the Workmen.

TACOMA, Dec. 1.—No official reports are yet received from the scene of the land slide on the Northern Pacific, which occurred at Canton Nov. 23. Railroad officials, together with the coroner, prosecuting attorney and the Swedish consul, left this morning to investigate the disaster. The railroad officials assert that only two men were killed and that all men at work at the time of the accident are accounted for. The surviving workmen insist that at least 20 of their number lie buried in the debris. Until an official investigation shall have been made the exact number of lives lost cannot be determined.

## Only Trifles.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 1.—A letter from Salvador says the wife of DeJaquito Castellanos, formerly minister at Washington, and a number of others have been arrested charged with being implicated in a conspiracy to declare Castellanos president of Salvador. It is stated Castellanos is now at Costa Rica. It is reported that in an interview, President Ekota of Salvador said, "these conspiracies are trifles."

## The Royal Commission.

MONTREAL, Dec. 1.—It is rumored that the forthcoming report of the royal commission appointed to investigate the Boie des Chaleurs scandal will exonerate Menacer and his government.

## Final Services Held.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Final services over the remains of Lord Lytton were held today at the family residence at Knelyorth park, Stewarson, Hertfordshire.

## No Jury Secured.

DENVER, Dec. 1.—The Graves case is still dragging along, a jury not yet having been secured.